

considerable upsurge in the number of seizures of their imports, mostly at airports in Los Angeles and Chicago.

Randy Stephanchew, vice president of standards for the Canadian International Pharmacy Association, which is unaffiliated with the I-SaveRx program, said more than 50 shipments from his Winnipeg pharmacy in recent weeks have been detained from customers in California because they were considered an "unapproved, misbranded drug."

A former official with Health Canada, the Canadian government's equivalent to the FDA, Stephanchew said the FDA has long held a policy permitting individual American citizens to import drugs from foreign countries.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take the time of the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PAKISTANI RAPE VICTIM AND SMART SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, tonight I want to tell the story of Mukhtar Mai, a Pakistani woman who was gang-raped by four men at the direction of the local village council. She committed no crime whatsoever, not a single violation of any kind; yet she was punished by allowing neighboring men to rape her.

Why did the village council encourage the gang rape of Mukhtar Mai? They say it is because her brother was accused of having sex with an older woman from a more prominent family. So the family's punishment was through Miss Mai. But even worse is that the accusation that Mukhtar's brother had sex with an older woman was not true. The accusation was floated to cover up the fact that her brother was actually sexually assaulted by a group of men.

Everyone in the world should be offended by these horrific acts. Mukhtar is a 33-year-old schoolteacher dedicated to educating her nation's children, and she was viciously attacked as punishment for a crime that her brother was accused of, but never committed. Sadly, Mukhtar is not alone. Extreme violence against women happens every day in countries around the world. Most Pakistani women, I am told, in a

situation like this, would choose to quietly accept their unfair fate because of fear from the powerful influence of their tribal leaders.

Mukhtar was not silenced. She bravely spoke out after the rape. Her brave voice attracted the attention of media outlets all around the world. In embarrassment, the Pakistani Government reacted to public pressure by promising to swiftly punish her attackers, and a court soon tried and jailed the six men who were involved in the rape.

Unfortunately, the story gets even worse after that. These men, this week, who are all close neighbors of Mukhtar, were actually released from prison. Citing a lack of evidence, a higher court overturned the original convictions of five of the six men. With the five released, Mukhtar fears her life is in danger. Mr. Speaker, who would not be afraid, especially when the men live so close, especially when one woman went against her village traditions and spoke out and challenged her rapists and her accusers, acting bravely, not cowering and not accepting the shame of such an injustice?

This is an important story for several reasons. First, anyone who cares about the fair treatment of human beings around the world should be concerned that women are being treated this way anywhere. Also, we know there is an important link between the fair treatment of women and global security and development. In fact, the more equitably a country treats its female population, the more stable that country tends to be.

Studies in developing countries have demonstrated that the higher level of girls' enrollment in school, the less crime and violence occur in that country. The question is: Why does the United States provide millions of dollars every year to a country like Pakistan that allows this type of brutality to occur?

Last year alone, the United States provided \$300 million in foreign military financing for Pakistan, a country, according to the Council on Foreign Relations, that has provided covert support for terrorist organizations that are active in Pakistan's mountainous regions, making it almost impossible to track the activities of groups like al Qaeda.

We need to pursue a smarter national security policy if we want to get serious about ending terrorism and encouraging democracy. We need what I call SMART Security, which is a Sensible Multilateral American Response to Terrorism for the 21st century.

Instead of providing millions of dollars in military support for countries that endorse and encourage terrorism, SMART security would spend the same dollars on educational opportunities in countries like Pakistan, especially for women and girls, in order to help encourage gender equality and economic stability. The return on our dollar will be far greater when spent on books and schools instead of guns and bombs.

Let us adopt the SMART security policy when it comes to dealing with countries like Pakistan, because SMART security will make America safer in the long run, and it will help millions of brave women like Mukhtar Mai.

FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS, HIGH SCHOOL AEROSPACE PROGRAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CONAWAY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONAWAY. Mr. Speaker, the newsprint, the television media, and I notice even in this House, as in a couple of speakers ago, we are constantly bombarded with stories of the youth in our communities, in our cities, in our towns that are doing bad things, young men and women who are making some bad choices, and some of them very grievous and extremely bad choices. They get an awful lot of the air time on television and in newsprint.

I am standing before you today, Mr. Speaker, to point out a group of young men and women in Fredericksburg, Texas, who are, I think, at the absolute other end of the spectrum from those who we typically see in our newspapers.

I want to talk briefly this afternoon about the Fredericksburg High School Aerospace Program. This is a voluntary program, an elective program that students in Fredericksburg High School can participate in. Their mission each year is pretty straightforward. The first day of class the teacher writes the problem on the board, and then they have to solve it. They will spend the entire year solving that problem.

The problem that Mr. Williams, the founding father of this program, gives his class, their mission, is to put a 35-pound scientific experiment 100,000 feet into the air. And that is it. This group of young men and women then begin to break up into teams, teams that will help do the design. There will be young men and women who may be good at physics and other math skills; there will be teams that are good at marketing and they will be out trying to scrounge and acquire the necessary information and materials to solve the problem each step of the way.

There is no text book. These young men and women are solving this particular problem from scratch. Mr. Williams is there to keep them between the white lines, but he is also there to let them make mistakes. As they go down paths that do not solve the problem, they learn from those mistakes and then go back to the drawing board, so to speak, to accomplish their mission.

SAT scores at Fredericksburg High School have risen 200 points as a result, in their minds, as a result of this cross-disciplinary process that goes on within this particular classroom. Also,